

For Congress,
REV. W. S. ASKE.

A fruitful theme of invective against the administration is found in its foreign appointments. Of course, nine-tenths of the attacks are made at second, third, fourth or fifth hand, as the case may be, and generally without much reflection upon the matter. As an instance, we may notice a short paragraph, copied from the N. Y. Mirror into the Herald of last Wednesday, in which great umbrage is taken at the appointment of August Belmont, as Charge to Holland, because Mr. Belmont happens to be a foreigner by birth and a Jew by blood, and, moreover, rich. If this be the principle of action with the opposition, so let it be. If they wish to proscribe useful and honorable citizens because of their birth-place or religion, so be it. They are welcome to the issue, which they will find a ruinous one, not because of the influence of the foreign vote, but because of the broad, generous, liberal feeling of the American people, of all parties. It is also brought up against Mr. Belmont that he was Austrian Consul at New York, and an Austrian by birth. As well might the charge of British influence be brought against our fellow-citizen, G. W. Davis, because he acts as British Vice Consul here. Mr. Belmont is not an Austrian by birth.

We remember during the canvass last fall, that a call for a meeting or something of the kind in New York, was issued by a Democratic executive committee, and signed by the members of said committee, one of the names appended being that of August Belmont. Out came the philosopher of the Tribune, ripping and raving as only an abolitionist philosopher can rip and rave. The reply of Mr. Belmont was one of the most scathing compositions we have ever read. It laid the malice of the Tribune bare, without a tatter or a rag to hide, cover or justify it.

As with Mr. Belmont, so it is with Mr. Soule. The moving spirit of opposition to him is, that he is a Frenchman. This feeling is concealed by those who originate the fuss against him, and perhaps not entertained at all by those who push it ahead, but is none the less a remnant of the prejudices of the elder Adams.

It is thus, at second hand, that Editors, who like our neighbor of the Herald, are, we believe, free from this narrow bigotry. Still, for want of a close examination, lend themselves to its increase and dissemination.

First.—We regret to learn that the Turpentine Still belonging to Messrs. Sanders & Stevenson, situated about three miles from town, took fire on Saturday morning, and the sheds around, together with a hundred barrels of Turpentine and some Rosin was consumed. The amount of loss is estimated at \$800 to \$1000. Mr. Sanders got considerably burned about the hands, and Mr. Stevenson also slightly blistered.

The Fayetteville Carolinian.

We are pleased to see by the last Carolinian that the increasing business of that paper renders it necessary to enlarge its borders, and that it is determined, therefore, to enlarge the paper, get new type, press, etc., and refit the entire office in a superior style. After these arrangements are completed, Mr. Wm. J. Yates, an excellent and experienced Printer, will become a part owner of the establishment, having the control of the publishing department.

We rejoice at the deserved prosperity of our worthy cotemporary, and hope that it may long continue to be, as it has been, a faithful and zealous champion of Democratic principles.

The Goldsboro' Republican & Patriot appears to-day with its reading matter set in new type, and really makes a very neat and handsome appearance. The signs of improvement in the North Carolina press are abundant and cheering; and amongst those whose energy and efforts win for themselves and their papers an enviable position, our friends Gallick & Richardson, deserve a prominent place, and their excellent papers a liberal patronage.

Daily Journal, 31st edit.

"Putnam's Monthly" for June, has been laid on our table by Mr. Whitaker. It seems to be a valuable number, containing several articles, whose titles and style, so far as we have had time to glance over them, give token of interest and instruction. It has over a hundred pages, and is the close of the volume. Price 25 cents per number.

Virginia.—The vote polled in Virginia on Thursday last, was unusually small. As far as the Congressional Districts have been heard from, all the Democrats have been elected. The Washington Union of yesterday, sees little reason to doubt that the whole Democratic delegation of thirteen will represent the "Old Dominion" in the next Congress of the United States. In the Legislature, the Democrats have gained largely, and will have a decided majority.

The New York Crystal Palace.

Acting upon a written report of the Architects, the Directors of the Crystal Palace Company announce that the exhibition will be ready for opening to the public about the 15th of July. Even supposing that their anticipations should be realized, of which there is no certainty, it cannot be denied that there is a very considerable difference between the 1st of May, as first announced, and the 15th of July, as now talked about; and foreign exhibitors, either not knowing or not taking into account the fact that this is merely a private speculation, are down upon the authorities and the whole people of the United States for unpopularity. Meanwhile all sorts of low-disposition concentrates in the neighborhood. The price of admission is to be fifty cents.

Excess.—The Catholic Mirror says that Patrick O'Donoghue, another of the Irish political exiles, has made his escape from the English penal colony of Van Diemen's Land, and may shortly be expected in the United States.

The "Laws of 1832" have been received, and are in the hands of the County Clerk for distribution to the Magistrates. Better send a copy to the World's Fair. It would be at least a typographical curiosity, besides being also a unique specimen of book binding.

The Jury in the Gardner case, has been discharged, being unable to agree upon a verdict—\$100,000 expended on the trial for nothing.

The Rev. D. K. Atkinson, of Baltimore, has been elected Protestant Episcopal Bishop of North Carolina, to supply the vacancy created by the succession of Dr. Lusk.

Severe Court Reports.—We are indebted to the courtesy of Percin Rucker, Esq., the new Reporter of the Supreme Court for Vol. I. No. 1 of his Reports of cases at Law, argued and determined in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, December Term, 1852. It is very neatly arranged and gotten up, and no doubt the Reports are accurately and judiciously prepared. The amount had been ascertained.

One of the 4th of July, Mr. Thackeray, Editor of the London Standard, has been invited to travel for the purpose of increasing the circulation of his periodical, and will call upon our citizens in the prosecution of that object. We hope that he will meet with the fullest success, as we believe that the Review is worthy the patronage of the party generally, and, indeed, the whole Southern people, being, as its name implies, a "United States" work, untrammelled by sectional prejudices, as its able articles upon "Slavery and the Slave Power," in reply to the attack in Blackwood upon our institutions, and others of a similar tone, and characterized by marked ability sufficiently evince. Mr. Foster bears with him, for his work, written testimonials of the approbation and endorsement of Mr. Secretary Dobbin and other distinguished Southern gentlemen.

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A Baltimore Project.—The Legislature of Maryland has given a charter for a company—with a capital of two millions of dollars, to be extended, if necessary, to a much larger amount—to be called the Maryland and Delaware Canal Company, to make a ship canal connecting the upper part of Chesapeake Bay with the sea at or near the mouth of Delaware Bay. The probable length of the canal will not exceed forty miles, and its construction would shorten the navigation from Baltimore to the Northern cities and Europe nearly three hundred miles.

From Europe.—The Steamship Arctic arrived at New York at midnight of Sunday, the 29th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 18th. Among her passengers are Hon. Wm. C. Rives, late Minister to France, together with his family. The English Parliament was not in session, owing to the Whitsuntide holidays. The English papers are full of Mrs. Stowe. The Dublin (Ireland) Exhibition of Industry was eminently successful.

The Court of Madrid is reported as being much increased at the appointment of Mr. Soule as American Minister there. The Madrid papers demand that he shall not be received. More trouble in Italy. The military had again been called out at Milan, and several arrests made.

One of the most important items in the Arctic's advices, if not the only important one, relates to China, and is as follows:—
"Hong Kong dates of the 28th of March confirm the siege of Nankin by the rebels and the application for English aid."

How much English aid will be given without consideration? and how far will the Chinese authorities be able to maintain an independent position, after owing their safety to British aid? Not long, we fear. Will the aid be given? We presume that it will, and that this will be a sort of entering wedge for a British Protectorate, to end in a final subjugation of the protected party.

The Kaffir tribes at the Cape of Good Hope have submitted, and that war is pretty much at a close. Commercial news rather unfavorable. See markets.

GREAT SPEED.—The Cincinnati express train on the New York and Erie Railroad ran from Hornellsville to Susquehanna, on Tuesday, a distance of 145 miles in 11 minutes. The Birmingham Republican believes this to be the greatest speed which has ever been attained, for so great a distance, on any road in the United States.—Exchange Paper.

While such feats as this are performed and published, with at least tacit commendation by the press, we need not be surprised to hear of any number of "accidents." Speed, speed, speed seems to be the desideratum with Northern Companies; safety is a secondary matter. These efforts at "great speed" are neither more nor less than racing against time.

THE WORKS FAIR.—The Standard of Saturday says:—
"We learn that Jno. P. Brown, and General Edward J. Malette, have been designated by Governor Rives as Commissioners for North Carolina at the World's Fair, New York, with Dr. David C. Freeman, (of the firm of Freeman & Houston,) heretofore named."

The annexed proceedings of a meeting recently held at Clarksville, Va., for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of extending the Roanoke Valley Railroad to Milton, Caswell county, N. C., etc., have been forwarded to us with a request for their publication in accordance with our examination of the subject has not been sufficient to enable us to form, and much less to express an opinion upon the subject. The proceedings, however, will explain themselves.

At a meeting of the citizens of Clarksville, held at the "Union Hotel," on Friday evening, the 20th May, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of extending the Roanoke Valley Railroad to Milton, N. C., and of building a Plank Road from this place to Roanoke, N. C., A. C. Flinn, Esq., presided over the Chair, and Samuel V. Morton, appointed Secretary.

The Chair explained the objects of the meeting, after which addresses were delivered by Messrs. D. Shelton and H. Wood. The following resolutions were then offered and unanimously adopted:—
Resolved, That we approve of the scheme proposed by the people of Milton, Va., and of the extension of the Roanoke Valley Railroad to the point of connection with the Roanoke Valley Railroad at Clarksville, for the purpose of extending the Roanoke Valley Railroad to Milton, N. C., and of building a Plank Road from this place to Roanoke, N. C., A. C. Flinn, Esq., presided over the Chair, and Samuel V. Morton, appointed Secretary.

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Authorized Agents for the Journal.
JAMES M. BARNES, "Warrior," Edgecombe co., N. C.
JOHN M. JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KENT, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MCKENNEY, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

For Congress.
W. M. A. ASKE.

Mexico.

From our exchanges we learn that General Santa Anna, since his restoration to power, but more especially within the date of the very latest advices from the city of Mexico, has been adopting a policy eminently indicative of hostility to the United States, and affording apparent proof of his determination to submit the problem of Mexican nationality to an abrupt solution. Intelligence from the city of Mexico up to the 9th inst., received at New Orleans on the 24th, states that Santa Anna has been adopting very high-handed measures, all having reference, more or less, direct to the relations of the Mexican Republic towards this country. He has ordered the arrest of all who served as guides to the American Army during the late war, and directed them to be tried by a court martial. A list of Mexican officers who surrendered as prisoners of War to General Scott, when the city of Mexico was taken, has been published, and a decree issued degrading them in rank, and dismissing all such from civil employment. The Army is being organized and increased, and a force is to be moved to the border to oppose the occupation of the Mesilla Valley.

Whatever else may be thought of Santa Anna's movements or their results, one thing appears evident throughout—namely: A determination to seize every opportunity for increasing the army, and attaching it to himself, both by the promotion of his own creatures—most generally monarchists—and the removal of those less under his influence, and whose principles might render them supporters of republicanism. He also seems inclined to place Mexican nationality as far as possible in antagonism with such republicanism as exists in the United States, so as to lead his people to prefer even a dictatorship or a monarchy to annexation. It is further stated, with considerable plausibility and appearance of truth, that he has been and still is, in treaty with wealthy and influential parties in Spain, who are to supply him with money for carrying on his projects towards the acquirement of supreme power in Mexico during his life-time; in return for which, they and their descendants are to enjoy the reversion of it.

Upon this subject, the Philadelphia Inquirer of the 23d, has an article in which it says, that it has information from an intelligent source, to the effect that Queen Christina, of Spain, the mother of the present Queen, and now wife of one Munoz, having acquired immense wealth, and several children, is desirous of securing for her offspring by Munoz, a position more in accordance with their mother's royalty, than their father's private rank. For these purposes, it is said that she is in treaty with Santa Anna,—she, with a view of arranging a future Mexican royalty for her sons, and of replenishing an exhausted treasury, and securing a life dictatorship for himself.

The scheme, as shadowed forth thus far, looks to a combination somewhat after this fashion: Santa Anna is to be assisted by Spanish gold and Spanish troops to direct Mexico into a distinct monarchy—he to be Emperor, King, or Dictator for life, and the succession to pass into the hands of the family whose gold to the extent of millions, perhaps, he may obtain and use. Spain, on the other hand to become more intimate in its friendly relations with Mexico, she agreeing to protect the former from filibuster expeditions from the United States, and Mexico agreeing to assist Spain, should further invasions of Cuba be attempted. This, we repeat, is the intrigue. The story is not without plausibility, but of the practicability of the enterprise we need scarcely state that we entertain the strongest kind of doubt. The result would probably be the loss of Mexico to Santa Anna, and of Cuba to Spain. The combination, unless aided by some of the great powers of Europe, would, we doubt not, amount to little more than a rope of sand, especially should it provoke a conflict with the United States.

This, however, is not the view of our informant, who thinks that in the present disturbed state of Europe, and with so many military men uncoupled, a large sum of money—say several millions of dollars—placed in proper hands and judiciously disbursed, would secure the agency of a powerful expedition, and at least give trouble. In this connection we may mention two rumors that have just reached us from Mexico by way of New Orleans. One is, that Santa Anna contemplates the reconquest of California, and another, that Spain will furnish him with 16,000 troops to carry out his plans. We regard both these stories with incredulity, and yet they are not without interest, with the affairs of Mexico in a condition so unsettled, and with an individual at the head of its government so bitterly hostile to the United States.

Dr. Togo is down upon the Herald-man, in a communication published in last Saturday's Commercial. Serves him right: he's a sinner, and deserves it all, long ago, for conjuring up cliques and wind-mills in the Democratic party here—at least among that portion of the party politely denominated "Old Fogies." There may be cliques, and the Herald may know of their existence; but in referring to them, he must intend to locate them differently from what he does. However, "proceed," gentlemen. It is an extensive world, and there is room for all sorts of notions, as well as of people. There is one thing about the matter which looks strange, however, and that is, how the Old Fogies are able to do all that is laid to their charge. Those who attack them will hardly be willing to yield them the palm of greater ability or knowledge or any other element of power; if, then, they do possess the power ascribed to them, it must be from public confidence, and this must be founded upon consistency of action and long trial, and more than all, upon that plain common sense that bides its time without going off half-cocked.

But in truth we must be permitted to say that all this talk about "Old Fogies" and "Young America" appears to us the baldest sort of nonsense. For our own part, through all the changes and odd combinations of names, to which temporary excitements have given rise, we always thought that we were "Democrats," and wanted no better name; and whether young, middle-aged or old, all Democrats who are such, agree in principle, and there is certainly reason to fear that men must have lost sight of this real basis of all parties, properly worthy of the name, when their arguments degenerate into a warfare of nicknames or epithets. America, generally speaking, is a young country, and there seems to be a much greater danger to be apprehended from reckless experiment than from such conservation of established principles and usages as is consistent with well directed effort and safe progress.

Readers, that the public lands are the common property of the United States, and should be sacredly devoted to the payment of the national debt and defraying the ordinary expenses of the Federal Government, is a principle of Democratic Convention for the first District, N. C., assembled at Gasterville, on the 17th inst.—passed unanimously.

An erroneous impression seems to have been created, arising perhaps, in some slight measure, from some statements made by our Smithville correspondents during a period of extremely low tide, arising from a prevalence of Westerly winds. We learn that on Wednesday last the British Barque South Sea, drawing over 115 feet, and the British Brig Matthew King, drawing near 12 feet, went to sea easily over the Western Bar without touching, which, of course, disproves the impression that nothing over ten feet could cross our bar.

CAPE FEAR BANK.—We learn that on Wednesday last, James G. Burr Esq., was elected Discount Clerk in the Cape Fear Bank, in place of Thomas Hardin, Esq., resigned. We do not know exactly when this arrangement takes effect. The appointment is unquestionably a good one, and will give general satisfaction.

Public Meeting in Raleigh.

SATURDAY, May 21st, 1853.

Agreeably to the call of the Intendant, a meeting of the citizens was held at the Town Hall, to devise ways and means for the accommodation of the State Fair, to be held in or near this city, in October next: On motion of Ex-Gov. Manly, the Intendant of the Fair was called to the Chair, and James M. Towles appointed Secretary.

Ex-Gov. Manly being called on, very forcibly stated the object of the meeting, and the great importance of making arrangements for the occasion, and concluded by offering the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1st. That the general position of Raleigh, and the convenient access to it, render it the most suitable location for holding the annual Fair, provided for by the State Agricultural Society.

2d. That in the judgment of this meeting, it is the special duty and interest of the citizens of Wake county, and of the State, to contribute liberally to the procuring of convenient sites, and the erecting of suitable buildings and fixtures for the proposed exhibition.

3d. That the commissioners of the city be respectfully requested to make appropriation out of the city fund to this object, and that its great importance will well justify borrowing the money, and an increase of taxes, if necessary.

4th. That a committee of five persons be appointed by the Chair, who shall, together with such committees as may be appointed by the City authorities, acting in general concert with the Wake County Agricultural Society, have power to procure a piece of ground near one of the Railroad depots; to fix upon the plan of the buildings, sheds and stalls, and to solicit contributions to pay for the same; to make all necessary contracts, and appoint such committees to aid them in the performance of any of these duties.

5th. That the title to the ground, to be procured by purchase or lease, be vested in the Commissioners of the City of Raleigh for the use of the N. C. State Agricultural Society.

On motion of Major Nixon, Resolved, That the object of this meeting, the sum of \$100,000 should be raised for the purpose here expressed; that the interests of the city of Raleigh require that the corporate authorities should subscribe to the sum of \$10,000, and that the residue be raised by the Wake County Agricultural Society, and by voluntary contributions from the people of the county.

Resolved, That the following citizens, viz: Ex-Gov. Charles Manly, Jere Nixon, John Hutchins, E. P. Guion and James M. Towles the committee under the fourth resolution.

It was ordered that the Secretary of this meeting furnish the Intendant with a copy of these resolutions, and that the city papers be requested to publish them for the information of all those who are interested in the matter. W. D. HAYWOOD, Chm.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Secy.

UTAH TERRITORY.—The Desert News gives us some interesting details of the settlement in the Mormon country. From this source we learn that Palmyra contains one hundred families, the first house having been built in September last. It is surrounded by a fine farming region, and has good water facilities. Springfield has more than one hundred and thirty families, besides a grist mill and a saw mill, a glass and a school for teaching the French and German languages. Provo is a large town, and much crowded. Many new buildings are in progress; German and French schools are taught, and a dramatic association is in operation. A bridge across the stream at Provo, to replace one swept away by a spring flood, is in progress, besides a flouring mill; and a company is turning the Crown river into its old channel, to prevent the town from being inundated. In French Creek, there are 100 families, and the region around is named, all apparently quite flourishing.

IRELAND.—The future prospects of Ireland itself, are easily anticipated. It will become an English province. All the better classes, the gentry and the farmers, are quitting the various parts in a continual stream. None are left behind, save the useless, the destitute, and the few exceptional cases of wealthy natives. That so fine and fruitful a country should be so depopulated is a very evident; and that the English would gladly usurp its soil, there can be but little doubt. Then will vanish from out that antique land, history, song and tradition, as vanished the history and tradition of the Saxon before the Norman conquerors; and in foreign lands alone sung by exiled lips, will be heard that mournful national music, which made Ireland so interesting, and proved her so unhappy.

FROM MEXICO.—A telegraphic despatch from N. Orleans, under date of yesterday last, states that the 9th inst. have been received from the city of Mexico. Santa Anna is adopting severe measures against all Mexicans holding what he conceives to be pernicious opinions. He had ordered the arrest of all who served as guerrillas in the American army during the late war, and they were to be tried by a court-martial. He had published a list of Mexican officers who surrendered as prisoners of War to General Scott, when the city of Mexico was taken, and he issued a decree degrading them from their rank, and dismissing them from civil employment. The Mexican army is being reorganized and increased. Gov. Trias, of Chihuahua, has marched to oppose the occupation of the Mesilla Valley. The national guard was to be organized.

THE WOOL TRADE.—A letter from New York says: "Wool is very quiet and at steady rates in this market. In Boston, however, there have been large sales of foreign. We hear of sales of 100,000 lbs. of fine, from second hands, in the market, at full prices. In domestic fleeces some small parcels have been sold at 47 & 45c. Shearing has commenced both in this State and in Ohio. There is a report of one house, who is the only large holder of fleece wool, having made a sale of 100,000 lbs. at 60 & 65c. Pulled wool is in better stock; 10,000 lbs. sold at 40c. for No. 1, and pulled; 10,000 lbs. No. 1 cotton pulled; 48 & 50c. for super; 55 & 60c. for extra."

OUR RAILROAD.—We learn from the Darlington Flag, that the Engineers of the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad have just completed a new survey from Darlington to Mr. McCown's, for a permanent location of the Road in connection with the Northeastern Road. The new route is a straight line from Mr. McCown's to Darlington, passing through the east edge of the village. It increases the length of the road one and a quarter miles, but in some other respects it is superior to the Western route.—Cheraw Gazette.

Robert Walsh, esq., a veteran correspondent who has resided long in Europe, thus writes from Paris: "I used to distrust the British government and people, and thought that it was with them the United States would ultimately have to engage in a strife mortal to one or the other. My present impression is widely different. Dispositions and views are not the same in Great Britain. The national sense of a vast enlargement and irresistible advances of American power; the indefinite extension and multiplication of mutual interests; the more frequent, various, and intimate personal intercourse; the religious, literary and scientific intercommunication; the effects and facilities of Steam navigation; American importance with the world at large; the new sympathies and ties resulting from the prodigious emigration, and the progress of the Democratic element, spirit, influence and tendencies in the British political and social system—these and other salient changes, have begotten general good will, a more cordial feeling, and a common acknowledgment of the prospects and ends of Christianity."

There is a fellow down east whose legs are so crooked that his pantaloons two times round before in less than half an hour after he puts them on.

Disorder, in the case of the late Emperor of Mexico, was not a mere political or military one. It was a disorder of the mind. One of the most remarkable features of his reign was the fact that he was a monarchist, and a monarchist of the most extreme kind. He was a monarchist in the sense that he believed in the divine right of kings, and in the absolute power of the monarch. He was a monarchist in the sense that he believed in the right of the monarch to rule over his subjects without any check or control. He was a monarchist in the sense that he believed in the right of the monarch to make laws, to appoint and dismiss judges, and to control the army and the navy. He was a monarchist in the sense that he believed in the right of the monarch to control the church, and to appoint and dismiss bishops and priests. He was a monarchist in the sense that he believed in the right of the monarch to control the press, and to appoint and dismiss editors and writers. He was a monarchist in the sense that he believed in the right of the monarch to control the education of his subjects, and to appoint and dismiss teachers and professors. He was a monarchist in the sense that he believed in the right of the monarch to control the economy of his country, and to appoint and dismiss ministers and officials. He was a monarchist in the sense that he believed in the right of the monarch to control the foreign relations of his country, and to appoint and dismiss ambassadors and ministers. He was a monarchist in the sense that he believed in the right of the monarch to control the destiny of his country, and to appoint and dismiss kings and queens. He was a monarchist in the sense that he believed in the right of the monarch to control the fate of his subjects, and to appoint and dismiss judges and juries. He was a monarchist in the sense that he believed in the right of the monarch to control the life and death of his subjects, and to appoint and dismiss doctors and surgeons. He was a monarchist in the sense that he believed in the right of the monarch to control the soul of his subjects, and to appoint and dismiss priests and pastors. He was a monarchist in the sense that he believed in the right of the monarch to control the destiny of his subjects, and to appoint and dismiss kings and queens. He was a monarchist in the sense that he believed in the right of the monarch to control the fate of his subjects, and to appoint and dismiss judges and juries. He was a monarchist in the sense that he believed in the right of the monarch to control the life and death of his subjects, and to appoint and dismiss doctors and surgeons. He was a monarchist in the sense that he believed in the right of the monarch to control the soul of his subjects, and to appoint and dismiss priests and pastors.

We do not imagine he is now placed by Santa Anna in control of the foreign portfolio in order to carry out the restoration of Mexico to Castile. Santa Anna is well known in literary and political circles as a laborious writer of history and annals. We believe he has several times occupied positions in the earlier Ministry of Mexico; but in consequence of his ultra monarchist opinions, he has never won the respect of the people. We rather stood at the period of the outbreak of the war with the United States—when Paredes revolutionized the government, that it was Alaman's favorite scheme to bestow a king on Mexico, and to fill the throne with a son of Spanish royalty.

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It is true that turbid tried the crown on the Mexican mob, and did not find it to fit; but we must not measure Santa Anna by turbid. The former greatly surpasses the latter in capacity. Turbid was much more of a soldier than a statesman and intriguer. The time, too, was hostile to turbid. He designed to force an emancipated people, panting for democracy, into unconditional imperialism. The shock was too violent; and he fell before the sentiment he daringly outraged. But Santa Anna is not as likely to disgust the people with the proposal in 1853 as turbid was in 1841. Thirty years have elapsed since the revolution, during which there have been upwards of thirty-five pronouncements, have prepared the people for their fate. Multitudes are willing to accept submissively any thing that will insure them peace and confirmed order. They have tried democracy—federalism, centralism, dictatorship, and federalism again. Nothing remains, except a monarch.

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Death of Tieck, the German Poet.

The last arrival from Europe brings us the intelligence of the death of the venerable German poet, Ludwig Tieck, which took place at Berlin, on the morning of April 28. Tieck has been justly called "the last of the great poets of the great poetic age of Germany." He was born in Berlin, May 31, 1773, and had accordingly nearly completed his eightieth year at the time of his death. He received his academic education at the Universities of Halle, Gottingen and Erlangen, where he devoted himself with the greatest industry to the study of history and the poetical literature of ancient and modern times. His first production in poetry, "Abdallah," appeared when he was about twenty years of age, and was rapidly followed by "William Lovell," "Peter Leberecht," and "Peter Leberecht's Popular Stories." Several other original works succeeded each other, which stamped his reputation as a writer of peculiar genius and singular force. He was an ardent admirer of Shakespeare, and of those who were his translators into the German language, with mastery like. The first complete collection of his poems was published in 1821, and passed to a new edition in 1841. Tieck was no less distinguished as a romance writer than as a poet. His "Novellen," containing his principal prose fictions, the productions of a later period of his literary activity, were published in the form of twenty volumes, between 1835 and 1846. Tieck exerted a marked influence in the literary and dramatic affairs of Dresden, during his residence in that city, where he passed many of the best years of his life. His Shakespearean readings to select circle friends, where among the principal intellectual attractions of Dresden, and have been widely celebrated through the descriptions of American and English travelers. The latter part of his life was spent in Berlin, his native city, and was life to serene and protracted sufferings from disease. "His death," says a German paper, in announcing the event "had been long anticipated, yet came unexpectedly at last; every one remembers with deep emotion, his acquaintance with the departed; he will never be forgotten by those on whom the mild ray of his benevolent smile had fallen, and who have seen him venerable from broken with age, and disarmed of his arm-chair, while a bright, impressive smile played around his beautiful lips, and the glory of thought radiated from his high, proud forehead."

MISAPPLA TO THE "NORTH STAR."—Com. Vanderbilt's North Star, which was to have set out from New York on her European voyage, on the 10th inst., ran upon a rock in the East River, off of Jackson street, just after starting, in consequence of not having a full head of steam on. Her keel was knocked off, and it was at one time feared she would capsize. Her passengers, however, were promptly taken off by a steamer. She will be detained several days, for repairs. During the coal heaving on board, who had been hired for \$20 a month, struck for \$35, and quit work. It is stated that the North Star has been sold by Mr. Vanderbilt to an agent of the Russian government, and that he and his family will return from Europe in another vessel.

AN INTERESTING CHARACTER.—An Indian was ordained to the work of the ministry by the Baptist Home Missionary Society, in Troy, New York, last week, who, to attend the Convention, walked 300 miles in snow shoes, accompanied by his wife and child.

"I know a great, overgrown, first rate man in this place," writes a western friend, in a desultory letter to the editor, engaged in the mercantile business, who is much troubled to recollect names, and who, one morning, with pencil in hand, and quill behind his ear, called out to his partner, "What is John Supplebeem's first name?" And he never discovered his mistake until he began to write it, when he forgot his last name; and with the same unconsciousness sang out: "Excuse me, Billy, but I've forgot John Supplebeem's last name now!" The roar of laughter which ensued restored his memory.—Knickerbocker.

EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCTIONS.—The editor of the LaGrange Reporter, while on a visit to Griffin a few days since, saw some very extraordinary productions of the animal creation, which he thus describes: "I witnessed to-day a remarkable show, as follows: a mammoth Mule, Henry Clay, 5 years old, 144 hands high, weighing 2,200; the model Hox, Sam Houston, 2 years and 9 months old, weighing 920 lbs.; and lastly, the wonder of the world in the person of a living Mule Negro, Wade Hampton, 5 feet high, 20 years old, and weighing 1,000 lbs. This is truly the crowning climax of all human prodigies!"

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